improve the working of textile industry during last three years;

(b) the details of the main recommendations made by these Committees/Commissions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the recommendation made by above mentioned commissions/committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Only one such committee has been appointed during the last 3 years with a view to suggest measures to improve the working of textiles industry.

(b) and (c) Advisory Committee on Handloom Reservation was constituted vide notification 18-8-93. However, the Advisory Committee is yet to submit its report.

World Textiles and Clothings Trade

2164. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though Uruguay Round negotiations agreed to liberalise world textiles and clothings trade, yet it will do almost nothing to open markets in developed countries to Third World textile exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is going to be affected under such a situation, if so, what steps are being taken by Government to cope with it; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Geneva-based International Textiles and Clothings Bureau (ITCB) concedes that the major importers have hardly liberalised any significant MFA restrictions on any developing country, if so, what action Government have taken to meet such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI. G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) included in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, envisages complete integration of the textile sector into the multilateral framework of GATT/WTO at the end of 10 year transition period. The 10 year transition period is divided into 3 stages of 3 years, 4 years and 3 years respectively. At the commencement of each of these 5 stages. products accounting for 16%, 17% and 18% respectively will stand integrated into the GATT. The remaining 49% will be integrated at the end of the 10 year transition period. Existing growth rates for products subject to quota restriction would be increased by 16%, 25% and 27% respectively at the beginning of the first, second and third stages respectively.

By virtue of these provisions of the ATC, all textile exporting countries would get greater access. in stages, in the markets of the importing countries under the MFA. However, because of the backloading of the ATC, a major portion of the benefits is estimated to accrue in the later half of the transition period.

According to the ATC, the importing countries are free to integrate any product from the textile universe (as annexed to the ATC) in the three stages. However, the products to be integrated should encompass products from each of the four groups, namely tops and yarns, fabrics, made-up textile products, and clothing. The integration of products announced by the major importing countries in the first phase, though not providing significantly greater access in actual terms, are in conformity with the provisions of the ATC.

कानपुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलें

2165. **श्री अनन्तराय जायसवाल :**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर शहर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कितनी कपड़ा मीलें हैं और उनमें से ऐसी मिलें कितनी हैं जिनमें उत्पादन हो रहा है और उनकी प्रति माह उत्पादन दर कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों का काम-काज बहुत ही अनिश्चितता की स्थिति में है और वे किसी भी समय बंद हो सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और क्या सरकार उक्त मिलों को चलाने के पक्ष में है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार की इस संबंध में कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नही तो सरकार का, सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों और उनमें नियुक्त कर्मकारों के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट-स्वामी) : (क) कानपुर शहर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की 9 वस्त्र मिलें हैं । जिनमें से 5 एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० से तथा 4 बी आई सी लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियो से संबंधित हैं । बी आई सी और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की 4 मिलों का कुल उत्पादन संयुक्त रूप से लगभग 2.67 करोड़ रु० प्रतिमास रहा है । कोई भी मिल बन्द नहीं है । तथापि, एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० की 5 मिलों में इस समय व्यावहारिक तौर पर कोई भी उत्पादन कार्य नहीं हो रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) कार्यशील पूंजी की अत्यंत कमी के मुख्य कारण से सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों का प्रचालन

कार्य गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित है । एन टी सी और बी आई सी की मिलों को अनेक वर्षों से अप्रचलित मशीनों, आधुनिकीकरण की कमी, कार्यशील पूंजी की कमी, उच्च मानव मशीन अनुपात, बेशी श्रमिक आदि सहित विभिन्न कारणों से घाटे उठाने पड़ रहे हैं । तथापि, इन परिस्थितियो में भी ये मिलें यथासंभव लाई जा रही हैं ।

एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० तथा बी आई सी लि० के मामले बी आई एफ आर को भेजे गए हैं जिसने उन्हें एस आई सी ए, 1985 के अन्तर्गत 'रूग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनी, के बतौर घोषित किया है । वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों ने एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० के मिलों सहित एन टी सी की मिलों के लिए आधुनिकीकरण योजनाएं चलाई हैं । इन योजनाओं पर श्रम मंत्रालय की एन टी सी विषयक विशेष त्रिपक्षीय समिति द्वारा भी विचार किया गया । बी आई एफ आर द्वारा नियुक्त प्रचालन एजेंसियों ने भी बी आई सी लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की मिलों के लिए पुनर्वासन योजनाएं बनाई हैं । इन योजनाओं में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संयंत्र और मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण, वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण आदि की परिकल्पना की गई है । सरकार पुनरूद्धार योजनाओं की जाँच कर रही है । तथापि, अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । जो भी योजना अन्तिम रूप से उभरेगी, उसके क्रियान्वयन से पहले बी आई एफ आर का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित होगा ।

Indian Textile Export to Japan

2166. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unethical business practices by Indian textile exporters and the growing inroads made by China into the Japanese market have proved detrimental to India according to Japanese importers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, though Japanese importers acknowledge that the country has enormous varieties of textiles, but complain about the continuing discrepancy between samples shown by exporters and the end products supplied by them: if so, to what extent our textile exports to Japan have declined, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any formal complaints from Japanese importers regarding unethical business practices adopted by Indian textile exporters.

(c) Does not arise.

Disposal of Surplus Land by Sick Textile Mills

2167. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to modernise sick textile mills in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places in the country, there is any proposal to dispose off the surplus land available with each of these mills;

(b) if so, what are the details of the surplus land (with approximate cost) available with each of the textile mills and how it is proposed to be disposed off;

(c) what are the details of the losses suffered by each of the sick textile mills during each of the last three years and what steps have been taken to improve their working and with what results and what is their present position; and

(d) what are the details of the proposals for the modernisation of each of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) As far as the mills of NTC are concerned, the Textile Research Associations have prepared plans for modernisation of the mills, involving an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The modernisation plans include restructuring of 36 unviable mills into 18 viable mills. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC has recommended, inter-alia, that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations, and that the surplus land and other assets of the NTC mills may be disposed off and the proceeds utilised by the management for modernisation, working capital, etc. The Unit Trust of India has agreed in principle to purchase surplus land owned by the NTC in different cities in India. However, no decision has been finalised by NTC/UTI/IDBI with regard to sale/purchase of specific pieces of land. Various details of the modernisation proposals including source of funding, etc., are being examined in Government and no decision has been taken so far. Since the cases of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC have been referred to the BIFR, any final scheme that may emerge would also require the approval of the BIFR.

There are 105 mills being controlled by the 8 subsidiaries of the NTC which have been referred to the BIFR. Details of the profit/loss of these 105 mills is at Annexure [*See* Appendix 172, Annexure No. 51].